

# New-York Weekly Museum.

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From the Town and Country Magazine.

"WHO'D HAVE THOUGHT IT."

A true Story.

HO'D have thought it! said the whole country, when Sempronia, who had been bred up by her father in all the luxury of a great fortune, had refused the offers of wealth and titles, ran off with a country curate.

The money raised by the sale of a few jewels, and 500*l.* left her by an aunt, supported the young couple for some time; but at the moment Sempronia was brought to bed of her second child, she found herself reduced to love, a cottage, and 60*l.* a year. She now, for the first time, applied to her father, but he was inexorable, and would afford her no assistance. Sempronia then echoed the exclamation of all the neighbourhood, and in her turn, cried, "Who'd have thought it!"

After two years starving, and without any application on her part, a gentleman, who had been one of her former lovers, generously presented her husband to a considerable living. The news delighted him, he embraced his wife with rapture on communicating the intelligence to her, and he answered his eager joy, with "Who'd have thought it!"

They now lived in some comfort, three more children had been the fruit of their love, when Sempronia's father died, and she was invited to the family seat to be present at the opening of the will; she would have done well to have staid at home, for the will, without mentioning her name, gave all the fortune to her brother, and as he presented her with a 100*l.* bank note to supply her family with mourning, she said with a sigh, "Who'd have thought it!"

At the end of another three years, and after she had brought another child into the world, her husband caught a violent cold, by baptizing his own infant in a damp surplice. This being neglected, was succeeded by a fever which occasioned his death; and Sempronia finding herself a widow without fortune, without friends, and with six children, she could not help exclaiming, with a tear upon her cheek, "Who'd have thought it!"

Sempronia and her brother had long been at that inveterate variance, which made all applications to him hopeless. But she was a woman of resolution, and determined to sell all the little property her husband left, and with the produce, to take a house in a neighbouring market-town, and enter into some sort of business, from which she entertained hopes, that she might be able to support herself, and bring up her children in some sort of humble decency and comfort. As she was

fitting one evening alone in her husband's study, turning over this plan in her mind, a messenger arrived to acquaint her that her brother had broke his neck at a fox hunt, and to desire her immediate attendance once more at the family mansion, to be present at the opening of another will. Sempronia had no great expectation from any will; however, she obeyed the summons, and, on her arrival at her late brother's house, she found it her own: it turned out that he never had a will, of course all his fortune devolved to her. A melancholy idea rested for a moment on the memory of her husband, which succeeded by a consolatory reflection of her six children, and she could not refrain from repeating "Who'd have thought it!"

Sempronia was still handsome, and very rich, so that within twelve months after her brother's death, she received proposals of marriage from a nobleman of amiable character, high birth, and large fortune, whose estate was contiguous to her own. Lolling one evening upon a damask sofa, well, said Sempronia, it is true, I was educated in luxury, refused great offers, and ran away at last with a country curate; I starved with him on a stipend of 60*l.* vegetated with him for twice that period on an income of 300*l.* and at his death, was on the point of becoming a country innkeeper to supply myself and six children; and here I am, at present, a handsome widow of twenty-nine, with 3000*l.* a year, and on the point of becoming a peeress of the realm: well, said Sempronia, rising from her seat, and taking an active sweep across the room, "Who'd have thought it!"

## CONSCIENCE.

HOW irresistible is the power of conscience!—Conscience is a viper, which twines itself around the heart!—The viper lays fast hold of us,—lies down with us and stings us in our sleep;—it rises with us and preys upon our vitals; it is conscience "which makes cowards of us all."—Hence moral ancient writers compare an evil conscience to the vulture feeding on our liver. How beautiful have many of our poets drawn a guilty conscience, let those whom the devil may instigate to commit a base or cruel action reflect on these lines:

"My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,

And every tongue bears in a several tale,  
And every tale condemns me for a villain;  
Perjury, perjury!—in the dire'st degree,  
All several sins, all used in each agree,  
Throng to the bar, crying all guilty! guilty!

SHAKESPEARE.

What can be a stronger representation of the most lingering and most acute corporeal

pains?—Yet strong as these lines are, they must fall greatly short of the anguish of a guilty conscience; imagination, when at rest, cannot conceive the horrors, which, when troubled, it can excite, or the tortures to which it can give birth; a guilty conscience in a short time becomes insupportable, probable, and it voluntarily confesses the murder, or other sin which oppresses it, and thereby brings the perpetrators to condign punishment.

## A FRAGMENT.

\*\*\*\*\* I AM dark, said the old man, and have lost the only blessing Heaven had left me;—he lies buried in this grave, and every hour of my future life will waft a prayer to the supreme director, to hasten the period of my last repose beneath the same sod. And have your days been always wretched? said I; and have your eyes never beheld the light of the sun?—Alas, sir, said he, my early days were happy, and my maturer days were not embittered by any poignant sorrow, it is true; I rose up early and sat up late, but it was to give bread and comfort to a numerous family, to whom I had hoped to leave comfortable portions, and an honourable name.—But it pleased Heaven to take from me five out of seven children to itself, in the course of two years. My wife, who was the best of women, sunk beneath the misfortune; she drooped like a flower, and never held up her head again, when she died, I became almost broken hearted,—and soon after lost my sight.—My son, to whose care I entrusted the savings of my industrious years, with a degree of insensibility no human mind could conceive, left me not only to my former sorrows, but taking my little treasure with him, added poverty and want to the number of them. I was, however, after making me the victim of its wrath, left me no consolation: my poor tender and affectionate Laura, my dutiful child, was permitted yet a while to remain by my side: her youth and innocence, and my age and infirmity, have won the tender pity of all who knew us, and raised us friends among those who knew us not before the days of our sorrow. The quiver of fortune was not yet exhausted against me, one fatal arrow was left!—we sat on a sunny bank together, and while I revolved in silence, the dark passages through which I had been ordained to pass—Laura slept; the burning rays of the noon lighted up a fever in her veins, in a few days she died and left me more than disconsolate—I wept once again—but now trust that I should weep no more; here am I led every day to sit an hour upon Laura's grave—upon her grave will soon be mine,—alas! again I feel the tears upon my cheek,—when, gracious Heaven!—when will the fountains be dried up for ever?



REVENGE. REVENGE is that base passion of the mind that delights in repaying injury for injury, and is ever found to possess the weakest head, to reside in the worst heart, to produce the most dire effects. To some people *revenge* is a cordial; but neither the wise nor the good will imbibe it—'Tis

"The poor content—"

*Of little souls, unable to surmount*

*An injury, too weak to bear affront."*

True fortitude consists in a generosity of soul, which induces us to pity the natural failings and weaknesses of our fellow-creatures, and like Heaven forgive them. It is cowardice to take advantage of an enemy in our power; none but the rascality of an army are guilty of cruelty towards those that are at their mercy, it is an argument of greatness of mind, and not of pusillanimity, to receive an injury and forgive it. What furors hurricanes, what continual tempests agitate that breast, where the love of *revenge* is an inhabitant. If this base passion was expelled from the minds of men, paradise would be as part restored, it is not, however, to be understood, that man should be totally insensible of injuries, but only that he should not carry his resentment too far. In revenging an injury a man is but even with his enemy; but in forgiving it, he is his superior, for it is a prince's part to pardon. Yet though *revenge* in private life is so base a passion, it loses both its nature and name when exerted at a time when our country is injured or abused; it then becomes one of the cardinal virtues, and is termed justice, which is to every nation the basis of true happiness, it is the bond of human society, the chief guard and security of life and *Magna Charta of mankind*.

## Congress of the United-States.

NEW-YORK.

MONDAY, July 12, 1796.

THE House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, had under consideration the election bill, in which they made sundry amendments, and reported the same. Several petitions were read and referred; a message was received from the Senate and sundry bills, viz. the tonnage bill, the post-office bill, and a bill for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes: the 4th section of the latter being disagreed to in Senate, it was moved that the house concur; but, on putting the question, it passed in the negative, ayes 30, noes 33.

TUESDAY, July 13.

Mr. Gilman reported that the joint committee had yesterday presented to the President, the bill respecting the seat of government, and the bill making farther provision for the invalid pensioners.

The Secretary of State made a report on the weights, measures, and currencies of the United States.

The house took up the message from the Senate, relative to a conference on the amendments to the bill, and agreed to have a conference.—Mr. Gerry, Mr. Steele, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Vining and Mr. Burke, were appointed a committee for that purpose.

The house also took up the message from the Senate relative to proposed amendments to the bill for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians—and appointed Mr. Madison, Mr. Scott and Mr. Moore, a committee to confer with the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Fitzsimons reported a bill, making further provision for the debts of the United States.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for the collection of the revenue.—The bill was agreed to and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

The bill for the settlement of the accounts of the United States with the individual states, with the amendments proposed by the Senate, was taken under consideration, and most of the amendments were rejected.

The bill respecting light-houses was brought in, and ordered a second reading.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Donald Campbell, late Brigadier General in the army of the United States, was taken up and debated.

Mr. Lawrence proposed a resolution, that the said Donald Campbell be allowed the pay annexed to the rank which he bore in the army, from the day of until

This resolution was disagreed to, as was likewise the report of the committee.

THURSDAY, July 15.

The bill respecting light-houses, was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had agreed to the conference on the bill for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states; also that the Senate proposed the time of adjournment should take place on the 27th instant.

Mr. Brown presented a bill respecting the lands to be reserved out of the Virginia session, in order to satisfy the claims of the troops of that state. The bill was committed to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Monday next.

Mr. Gerry presented an amendatory bill respecting the fees to be allowed to Consuls; the bill was committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday.

The house went into committee on the bill, making further provision for the payment of the United States. The committee having gone through and agreed to the bill, without amendment, rose and reported the same.

The bill was then ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, July 16.

A message was received from the President, informing the house that he had signed the bill for the relief of invalid pensioners.

A message from the Senate, per Mr. Otis, informing the house that the President had approved of and signed the bill for the establishment of a temporary and permanent residence of the government of the United States.

Several petitions and reports were read.

The house then proceeded in the bill for providing the ways and means for the payment of the interest on the debt of the U.

nited States, which having undergone a number of amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

The bill for the relief of certain disabled soldiers and sailors was read, and the house adjourned until to-morrow.

NORFOLK, July 1.

This day arrived in distress the ship Sarah of Bristol, Captain William Rose, from Honduras, bound to London.—On the 26th June, in lat. 32, 30. long. 76. at 11 o'clock, P. M. a heavy thunder storm came on; the ship was struck with lightning, which shivered the main-top-gallant-mast in pieces, damaged the top and main-mast, and entered the hold of the vessel. Several of the people were knocked down senseless, but recovered. In this distressing situation they bore away for this port to refit.

WINCHESTER (Virginia) June 30.

Mr. Nathaniel Ashby, who arrived at Staunton from the westward, a few days ago, reports, that about the 6th instant, four Indians came to the plantation of Captain Isaac Newlon, within six miles of Washington Court-House, in this state; that Capt. Newlon not being home at the time, they entered his house, and took his wife and two children prisoners; they also broke open a chest, from whence they took about forty dollars in specie—burnt some things, and carried off a great many others; that by about ten o'clock on Sunday they had travelled only fifteen miles, the unfortunate Mrs. Newlon being obliged to carry one of the children on her back; that she was seen in this truly pitiable situation by a white man belonging to the settlement, who, not seeing the savages, they being behind some bushes, and taking her to be his son's wife, called her twice, but she paid no attention to him; that he then attempted to go to her, but an Indian came out of the bushes and fired at him, whereupon he precipitately ran away; that immediately after this the bloody miscreants murdered Mrs. Newlon and the two children, and having scalped her and one of them, made off. Captain Newlon was reported to have a great deal of money; his house is twenty miles in the settlement. It is suspected there was a white man in company with the savages.

WILMINGTON (Delaware) July 3.

On Saturday last arrived in this port from Philadelphia, two Spanish vessels, a brig and a schooner. Having heard that two British vessels lay off the Delaware Capes, they feared a commencement of hostilities in consequence of the late rupture between these two powers: they have since sailed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, June 26.

"The excessive quantities of rain that have lately fallen, not only injured the crops exceedingly, by overflowing the fields of rice, but was accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, which did additional damage. In Georgetown several houses were struck, in one of which the lightning entered and split the thumb of a taylor in a very extra-



ordinary manner, without affecting any other part of him; and in adjacent plantations, several Negroes have fallen a sacrifice to the elementary fire."

#### NEW-YORK, July 17.

On Thursday last, the 15th inst. the house took up the report of the joint committee, respecting the time of adjournment; and, on motion, the 15th was struck out, and the 27th inserted. The Senate have not yet informed the house whether they will concur therein.

In consequence of the permanent residence being now obtained for the Potowmack, it has been reported that a number of members of the late majority intend to support a motion for suspending part of the bill, respecting the temporary residence for two years; so that, if this measure should be adopted, Congress will remove to Philadelphia in 1792, and to the Potowmack in 1800.

We are informed that a letter brought by the brig Commerce, Capt. Tyrie, who arrived here on Friday last in 48 days from Gibraltar, confirms the expectation of an immediate rupture between Great-Britain and Spain. His Britannic Majesty's frigate, the Pearl, had arrived there with dispatches from the Ministry after which it is said, that a fleet of sixteen line of battle ships, with four regiments on board, was destined to reinforce that garrison and to protect the British flag in the Mediterranean.

By the ship Friendship from Montserrat, arrived at Boston, we learn that a vessel arrived at Antigua with advices of a Spanish War, and that a severe press had taken place there. Accounts further state, that it was reported at Montserrat, that the British Monarchs declaration of War had arrived at Antigua.

A Richmond paper of July 7, says, yesterday afternoon arrived in this city from the Creek Nation, Col. Marinus Willet accompanied by Col. Alexander M<sup>c</sup> Gillivray, the great king of the Creeks, with 30 other of the principal Chiefs, Head Men and Warriors of that nation on their way to the residence of the general government, for the purpose of forming treaties of amity with the United States.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kingston (Jamaica) dated 13th June last, to his correspondent in this city.*

"This will be handed you by a young gentleman, who arrived here a few days ago, and returns via Virginia, to whom I refer you for particulars of our expected news. I have only to say, there is a great chance in our favour of having a declaration of war with Spain in some days hence. The British Packet, from Falmouth, arrived here the 15th instant express, with government dispatches. It is the decided opinion of our commander here, that a war is inevitable. The squadron on this station are all victualing, and taking on board the full complement of seamen and warlike stores, waiting for the issue, per an express frigate now waiting for the return of the dispatches from Spain."

*From the St. Eustatius Gazette of June 16.*

An express arrived at St. Kitts, on Sunday morning, to General Matthews, who failed immediately to windward in the Blanche frigate.

Every necessary precaution is taking place at St. Kitts. Cannon are mounted on Brimstone Hill and provisions laying in, and a great number of negroes are employed to facilitate the works carrying on there.

It is said that when Mr. Pitt, the English minister, sent to demand four ships captured by Spain, the Spanish Ambassador replied, That the King his master had forty sail of the line ready for sea, and would have ten more in a few days. This was a bold and spirited reply, and seems to forebode a very serious intention on the part of Spain; in short, we think from every appearance, there is almost a certainty of a general war taking place.

It is supposed that the armament equipping in Great-Britain, is designed for an attack on Porto-Rico; or some other of the Spanish West-India settlements.

By a gentleman just arrived from Guadalupe, we are favored with the following intelligence; That an account had arrived there from Martinico, that some of the free people of colour, who had escaped the rage of the white inhabitants, had fled to Port Royal and informed Count Damas, that a general and indiscriminate massacre had taken place at St. Pierre; in consequence of which he embarked his troops at Port-Royal, and landed them a little to the southward of the town and marched into it with drums beating, &c. (having ranged his frigates in a line opposite the town) disarmed the white inhabitants, and liberated all the free coloured people who were then in prison.

Accounts from Augusta, of the 14th May, state, — That on Saturday the 1st of May, it being St. Tammany's day, the same was celebrated by the sons and daughters of the Saint, as resolved upon at the last anniversary. Early in the morning the colours of the United States were hoisted at the entrance of the council house near the Wigwam, on the banks of the river, above town; and about noon the Old King and warriors assembled, and gave away to those of the present year, in due form to wit, his Excellency the Governor, &c. At three o'clock the ceremonials being over, a dinner was served up in the adjacent grove to about 150 ladies and gentlemen; after which the following toasts were drank:

- 1 The memory of St. Tammany.
- 2 Our great and beloved Warrior.
- 3 The Half King and the beloved men sent to the great council fire at White Town.
- 4 May the new fire which we have kindled in peace, never be extinguished in blood.
- 5 Our great and generous brother, Louis XVI and all his brave warriors.
- 6 Colonel M<sup>c</sup>Gillivray, and all our brothers of his nation.
- 7 The memory of our late brother, Gen. Green, and all those who have fallen in defence of our country.
- 8 Sweet tobacco and a clean calemut, to all the friends of peace.
- 9 The Squaw of our Grand Sachem, and all the squaws who inhabit our land.
- 10 May our hunters be successful, and our squaws happy.
- 11 All our brothers in the twelve towns.
- 12 May the Seminoles of Rhode Island see their error, and be no longer stiled wanderers.

European Intelligence, by the ship Maryland Capt. Rose, arrived in the Potowmack.

MARSEILLES, May 2.

The popular suspicion which had long been entertained, that M. Calvet, the Commandant of Fort St. John, was disinclined to the interests of the revolution, broke out on the morning of the 30th of April with the utmost violence. At ten o'clock the national guards assembled under arms in the Grand Place, and with 22 pieces of cannon taken from the vessels in the harbour, marched to the gate of the citadel to dislodge the garrison. On being commanded to surrender, M. Calvet replied to the summons in a tone of the most supreme contempt for the mob.

The armed citizens placed themselves in order of attack. — Another summons was then sent to the Commandant, to which he pertinaciously replied by a discharge of twelve pieces of cannon. Twenty-two persons were killed by the fire. The attack then commenced with the most inconceivable ardour. A breach was effected in about half an hour; and on the entrance of a body of national guards, the garrison consisting of five thousand men, laid down their arms.

The people now clamorously demanded the punishment of Calvet. Accordingly this Lounay of Marseilles, speedily expiated his guilt. He was hanged in the first breach made in the walls of the fortrefs. His head was carried on a pike throughout the whole day in the streets of Marseilles.

Four hundred and seventeen persons lost their lives in this affair.



*Answer to the Enigma inserted in the Weekly Museum of June 26.*

THAT Silence did o'er Chaos reign,  
And quits all routs and balls, is plain;  
That from our sex too much it flies,  
And want of sense does oft' disguise;  
That guilt's secure beneath its shade,  
There can be no objection made:  
So think it may be plainly seen,  
That Silence, Sir, is what you mean.

MARIA R.

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#### Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber a Negro Man named Peter; whoever will take up said Negro and return him to his master, in Flushing, or secure him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges. All persons are forbid harbouring said negro, at their peril.

ROBERT LAWRENCE.

Flushing, July 8, 1790.

3

*To all whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application for a Water Grant, opposite the lands of Brush, Luckey and Ackerman, at Wappings Creek.

ROBERT LUCKEY.

June 4, 1790.

108 6

#### Ready Furnished Room.

A GENTLE ready furnished Room to let, Enquire at No. 26, Duke-street. — Two or three gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, on reasonable terms.

#### Boarding and Lodging.

TWO or three gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging, at No. 2, Hanover-Square.

Ma 7.





## Court of Apollo.

NABBY, the New-York Housemaid, to NANNY, her friend in Philadelphia.

**W**ELL, Nanny, I am sorry to say, since you writ us

The Congress at last is determin'd to quit us :  
You now may begin with your brushes and brooms  
To be scowering your knockers and scrubbing  
your rooms ;

As for us, my dear Nanny, we're much in a pet,  
And hundreds of houses will be to be let ;  
Our streets, that were just in a way to look clever,  
Will now be neglected and nasty as ever ;  
Again we must fret at the Dutchify'd gutters  
And pebble-stone pavements, that wear out our  
trotters.—

My master looks dull, and his spirits are sinking,  
From morning till night he is smoking & thinking,  
Laments the expence of destroying the fort,  
And says, your great people are all of a fort—  
He hopes and he prays they may die in a rout—  
If they leave us in debt—for FEDERAL HALL—

And STRAP has declar'd, he has such regards,  
He will go, if they go, for the sake of their beards.  
Miss Letty, poor lady, is so in the pouts,  
She values no longer our dances and routs,  
And sits in a corner, dejected and pale,  
As dull as a cat, and as lean as a rail !—

Poor thing, I am certain she's in a decay,  
And all—because Congress resolve not to stay !—  
This Congress unfettered is, sure, a sad thing,  
Seven years, my dear Nanny, they've been on  
the wing ;

My master would rather saw timber, or dig,  
Than see them removing to Connegocheague,  
Where the houses and kitchens are yet to be fram'd,  
The trees to be fell'd, and the streets to be nam'd ;  
Of the two, we had rather your town should re-  
ceive 'em—

So here, my dear Nanny in haste I must leave 'em,  
I'm a dunce in inditing—and as I'm a finner,  
The beef is half raw—and the bell rings for dinner !

### THOUGHTS ON HARD DRINKING.

**W**HEN man to drinking bends his mind,  
And sucks away without controul,  
To jovial company's inclin'd,  
Charm'd with the pleasures of the bowl :  
Soon shall his senses and estate,  
Like April snow-drifts waste away,  
Nor shall the sot's distressing fate,  
Occasion wonder for a day.

Yet do we not too often see,  
Men form'd by Nature brave, or wise,  
Reduc'd to want and misery,  
'Till fools their company despise :  
Lodg'd in a loathsome gaol at last,  
Their utmost farthing goes for charge ;  
Friends, senses, fortune, failing fast,  
Leaves him a vagabone at large.

But when the loathsome custom gains  
Ascendance in the female breast,  
How great her friends and husband's pain,  
How small their comfort or their rest.  
Beware you beauteous nymphs, beware !  
Your fame, your virtue, all depends !  
When drink your senses shall impair,  
Farewell to chastity and friends !

## THE MORALIST.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

### The HOUSE of PRAYER.

**N**OW see the spreading gates unfold,  
Display'd the sacred leaves of gold ;

Let me with holy awe repair  
To the solemn house of prayer ;  
And as I go, O thou my heart,  
Forget each low and earthly part,  
Religion enter in my breast,  
A mild and venerable guest ;  
Put off in contemplation drown'd,  
Each thought impure in holy ground,  
And cautious tread with awful fear,  
The courts of Heaven for God is here.  
Now my grateful voice I raise,  
Ye angels swell a mortal's praise,  
To charm with your own harmony,  
The ear of Him who sits on high.

S. V.

### A NECDOTE.

**T**HERE was an election for a justice of the peace lately at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania.—A taylor of cleverness and loquacity, being a candidate on the antifederal side, objections were made to his not having the property required by the constitution.—To remedy the defect, and render him eligible, a gentleman of property in that town, a stiff anti, and remarkable for his attachment to his own interest, was induced by party zeal to make Mr. Taylor a deed of a house and lot, in fee-simple, and delivered it to be recorded before the election began.—A creditor of the taylor, happened to hear of it, who had obtained a judgment against him, could find no effects, but managed it so as to obtain an execution on the house and lot, and got it immediately sold at public auction, whereby the gentleman lost his property, and the candidate his election.

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### DOUGLASS and SMITH, Cabinet and Chair-Makers,

Opposite the Chapel, Beekman Street,  
**B**EG leave to inform the Public in general and their friends in particular, that they carry on their business in all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch.—As they served their times with the best and most noted workmen in this city, they flatter themselves that they will give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their commands.—They have for sale at their ware-room, a variety of neat and fashionable mahogany furniture as low as any in this city, and warranted as good. All favors gratefully acknowledged. 5

### JOHN H. MERKLER, Gold Smith, Jeweller and Hair-Worker,

**T**AKES this method of informing the public and his friends that he has removed from the corner of Smith-street and Maiden lane to No. 93, Broadway, where he carries on his business in all its various branches, Miniature Pictures set Devices in Hair, Mourning Rings and Locketts made at the shortest notice. Also shops may be supplied with Locketts, fashionable Rings &c. set with elegant devices, by the dozen, on the most reasonable terms ever known here.

N. B. Orders from the country carefully attended to, and punctually executed. The full value is given for fine and Jeweller's Gold.  
May 15. 1805

## COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, And ENGRAVING,

**A**RE performed at Mr. Burger's, No. 153 Water-street, near the Crane-Wharf—The engraving by Cornelius Tiebout—The printing by John Burger, jun. A specimen of their abilities may be seen at their shop.

It is presumed that this undertaking will meet with the encouragement of all those who wish the increase of the useful arts in this country.

N. B. Bills of exchange and lading, message and shop cards, large maps and music, are neatly executed and printed at a reasonable price, and may be had at the shortest notice. June 18.

### NATHANIEL SMITH, PERFUMER,

**B**EGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his hair powder and perfume manufactory, the sign of the Rose, from No. 187, Queen-Street, to No. 42, Hanover-Square, where he continues to manufacture his perfumed English white hair powder and his clarified hard and soft pomatums, on a new construction that was never introduced into this country before, they are rendered exceeding nutritive to hair, feels cool and pleasing to the head, and never causes the least heat or agitation, but on the contrary, strengthens and nourishes the hair, keeping it from turning grey, or coming off, to be had nowhere else but above, without his labels upon them.

Ladies and gentlemen's dressing cases ; Almond paste for the hands, Ditto balls, brown and white ; Rollers to curl the hair ; Gentlemen's dress black silk bags and routs for the hair ; Powder bags and boxes ; Swan down and silk puffs, Razors & straps, Fine Wind for soap, Hard and soft pomatum ; Marchal, orange and tuberoses ditto—

Smith still continues to make the full dress vergette toupees, such as cannot be equalled for ease and elegance, such as to save ladies a great deal of trouble with their own hair.

Smith's pomade de grasse for thickening the hair, Likewise his liniments for destroying nits in the hair, with printed directions. Fine lavender water, double distilled, drawn from the flowers,

Blacking cakes, Tortois shell sliders. Gentlemen's shaving boxes filled with soap, at 2s each, Shaving powder and shaving cakes, Long and short crooked tortoiseshell combs for ladies and gentlemen's hair, do. dressing combs. Smith's balsamic lip salve, and cold cream. His vegetable face powder, his nervous essence for the tooth-ach, his highly approved of milk of roses, with printed directions. Ladies dress and half dress cushions, curls and braids ready made, or made to any pattern, with a great assortment of long hair for sale ; with all the best kinds of hair powder, both scented and plain. Tooth and buckle brushes, Ivory and horn combs of all kinds, tooth powder and pearl dentrifice, Black lead pencils, and black pins. Smelling bottles and essence of bergamot, essence of lavender, do. of lemon, do. of orange, do. of thyme, with all kind of perfumed waters, and various other articles.

Masters of vessels and store keepers, supplied as usual, wholesale and retail, with the best articles in all the branches of perfumery, good and cheap.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to all merchants and others, not to credit any person on my account, without a written order from me, as I am determined to pay no debts of any persons contracting, after this date, without my consent.

ROBERT LAWRENCE,

Flushing, June 14, 1790.

## PRIMERS

By the Gros, or Dozen, &c. to be had of the Printers hereof.